Farther by the City of Washington. St. John's, N. F., Saturday, July 28, 1860.

The following commercial intelligence, per City of Washington, has been found, after considerable

Cotton in good demand for export; sales yesterday of 10,000 bales, including 4,000 bales on speculation and er export. The sales of the two days (Monday and Tuesday) are 23,140 bales, at prices showing no change from last week. Trade is generally healthy, and specu-

The fine weather and favorable traffic returns exe the a beneficial influence on the Stock Exchange, Consols closed on Tuesday evening at 931 @ 931.

There was a good de mand for money at the Bank

POLITICAL NEWS. There is nothing of importance in the proceedings

of the House of Commons. The Daily Liverpool Post of the 18th says post tively that the Government disallow in toto the pro ed transfer of the Galway line mail contract to the Contreal Company.

PARIS. July 17. The Bourse is flat, with but little business. The Rentee closed at 68f. 90c., or 20 centimes less than yes-

serday.

It is stated that private orders have been given to the French press to say as little as possible about Gari-laldi.

The appearance of the growing crops is favorable

Every kind promises well, including fruit. Sickening details of the massacre of Christians i Syria had been received. The general opinion was that the Turkish authorities were acting in connivance with the Druses, and that the Government at Constan thople, which might have stopped the bloodshed on all ons, left the Christians to their fate.

## Non-Arrival of the Bohemian.

MONTRRAL, July 29, 1860-Eve. There were no signs of the Bobemian at Father Point this morning. The Nova Scotian from Quebec passed Father Point

at midnight of Saturday, bound to Liverpool. The line is interrupted this evening between this city and Quebec.

Shocking Murder.

TROY, Friday, July 27, 1860. Harrison Sherman, a Trustee of the Village of Waterford, Saratoga County, New-York, and Trackeaster on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, was shot dead in one of the streets of that place this afternoon, by a man named William Vanderwerken. The latter, who was intoxicated, ordered Mr. Sherman to desist from certain sidewalk improvements near his premises. Mr. S. continued to do his duty, when Vanderwerken shot him in the breast. The murderer is in custody.

> Another Horrible Affair. Bostos, Friday, July 27, 1860.

Martha Allen, aged 17 years, died suddenly at Mansfield and was buried. Circumstances led the Coroner of the county to order the body to be disinterred, when it was found that she died from an attempt to procure an abortion. An inquest will be held to-morrow. A young man in Mansfield has been arrested as the instigator of the crime.

## The Prince of Wales.

HALIFAX, Saturday, July 28, 1860. There are more visitors in town than was expected The city is already overflowing. No important incident has occurred, except the notification that the Prince will land at 11 o'clock on Monday. The Governor has proclaimed Monday and Tuesday holidays but the telegraph office will be kept open for the purpose of forwarding messages to the Associated Press

Invitation to Mr. Douglas to Visit

Lowell.
Boston, Friday, July 27, 1860.
At a meeting held at Lowell last night, a Committee was appointed to invite Mr. Douglas to visit that city on Wednesday next.

Alleged Fugitive Slave Case. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

James Valentine, a negro drayman, was arrested this
morning by Deputy-Marshal Jenkins, on the supposition that he was Benjamin Hard, a fugitive slave. Or the hearing, it was proved that Valentine was a native of New-Jersey, and has been resident here for thirty years, and the case was dismissed. Valentine was roughly handled when he was arrested, and has in conrequence commenced legal proceedings against the offi-cers. There is great in uguation among his friends.

Chicago Zouaves in Philadelphia.

The Chicago Zourves in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, July 28, 1860.

The Chicago Zourves arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the Washington Greys, who escorted hem tarough the pincipal streets of the city and then to Jones's stotel. Immense crowds gathered on the sidewalks to witness the perfection of their drill and marching, and the universal sentiment was that of admiration. President Brodhead of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad tendered them an invitation to visit the seashore early next week. the seashore early next week.

Five Persons Drowned.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, July 23, 1860.

Five persons, viz: Mrs. J. B. Friman and child, Mrs. J. J. M. Priman, Mrs Blansoleil, and Miss Louisa Beband, went over the Black River Falls at this place, in a boat, this afternoon. All were drowned. The body of one of the ladies can be seen hanging upon a tock below the Falls, and efforts are being made to hash it. nach it.

THE DUERS-ONE? OR TWO?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: An old Californian would like to inquire if th WE. DUER of Oswego, who has lately sold himself to Cassidy, Cagger & Co., while apparently wearing a Bell and Everett coat, is the same Wm. Duer tha was elected County Clerk of San Francisco in 1857 and, if so, I wish to make a short statement:

Wm. Duer was nominated for that office by the People's Committee, but only with the understanding after repeated interrogatories on their part) that he was to make California from that time forth his home. The people of California having been bled (if I may so use the term) so often by mere political adventurer who would come there, get an office which would pay well, and, at the expiration of their term, if not reticted, would generally leave with all the money they well, and, at the expiration of their term, it solvested, would generally leave with all the money they totald collect together, the People's Committee had given notice that no one could receive a nomination has them who did not make California his home, but therefore the pledge on his part. But that is not all. After being nominated by the People's Commit all. After being nominated by the People's Commit be his case came before the Republican County Convention, on the question as to whether they could convention, on the question as to whether they could convention, on the property of the Convention. A member they addicates of the People's Committee having already been adopted by the Convention). A member then sated that he had had a conversation with all true he did support Mr. Fillmore in 1866, but it was entirely from personal friends, he wing been in Coogress while Mr. Fillmore in 1866, but it was entirely from personal friends, he wing been in Coogress while Mr. Fillmore in 1866, but it was entirely from personal friends, he wing been in Coogress while Mr. Fillmore with the could object, and as between the time he could see nothing in the Platform of the Republicans to which he could object, and as between that and the Cincinnati Platform he should certainly refer the former, and had no doubt that in 1860 he heald be found fighting in the Republical ranks. Persons to this statement the Convention and taken a blot, only one or two voting in favor of Mr. Duer; laster the explanation above given, he was nomised on the second ballot by one or two majority. belot, only one or two voting in favor of Mr. Duar; but, after the explanation above given, he was nomitted on the second ballot by one or two majority. Bt. D. both at that and the election of 1858, contributed money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to carry on the cambet money to the Republican fund to the system of the story of the stor

He is just that same Wm. Duer .- [Ed. Trib.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LAST SCENES OF THE SHOW. We have not the work of the reporter of the future (will proud Directors or proud British public say how distant?) in telling of the last day of the Great East-

ern. Will his narrative be of a bad storm and a shore savagely gnashing in the night; or of a sudden and awful reef; or of a driving berg? Of the foot of Hammond, street is ours, and of au easy stream, and familiar, sunny shores. Will his picture blind with sharp lightnings, and bewilder with dense glooms.

Our picture shall regale the senses with the temperate glow of ten, or possibly fifteen (some, indeed, say twenty, thousand persons, of all and both sexes ages; with the gala hues of Saturday's best clothes, and most cheerful humors, it shall divert and amuse. Shall that future morning paper send a thrill of cold horror around the breakfast tables of its one hundred and fifty thousand (and constantly increasing) subscribers, with the recking recital of scenes of straggling life and deolate death-with the fullest, the latest and the most 'reliable" particulars of the Loss of the steam Great Eastern, including the names of the Lost and the Saved? We hope a multitude of breakfasters will gain appetite, this morning, by perusal of the following intelligence of the bustling and joyous scenes which ended the highly successful drama of the Great Eastern at the foot of Hammond-street, on Saturday last.

For the last day of the show the odors that are eve wafted from that pier were intensified. They seemed to realize that they were called upon for something more than ordinary offensiveness. The stagnant mire that has stood for weeks under the noses of the Directors and the ship's company, enjoying an undisturbe obscurity, exhaled new and powerful incense, pro-claiming itself around and equal to the occasion. The cries of the roving caterers to the taste of the general public were also hightened. Never before was been celebrated so gloriously. Never before have peanut had such voice. The palate was invited with an elo-quence that would not be denied—with the divinest acents of the enterprising Irish tongue; with the luring smiles of woman, and with free tastes of nectar and ambrosia, "fresh, cold, and good "for the entire system." Nor were the sur rounding shows insensible to the greatness of the day. Monsieur Joseph, the giant, engaged a drum and a boy to beat it, as accompaniment to his usual orchestra of an organ and an organ-grinder; and like wise had a gentleman to stand before his tent and mak remarks to the public; and, to complete the luxuriou picture, another gentleman to take tickets-to th faithful execution of which part of the programme Monsieur Joseph himself was pledged on less mo-mentous days. It was plain to see that the stretches of his large person were farewell stretches and that his blandness came of foretasts of speedy bliss on the Long Island farm. Even over the real petrifaction there brooded a soft and tender spirit while the songe and shindles of the colored minstrel were sprightly in a degree that put legicimate low comedy to shame. Indeed, we may say in general of the foot of Hammond street, that it was a very lively feot on Saturday, the last day of the Great Eastern.

And yet for the general public, the day may have had an unbearable sadness, for the figures told that the number of visitors to the ship was not so great, by good many, as on previous days of the week. And we thought the meager ten thousand who did visit the ship, moved over her vast spaces, and through her profound parts, with a certain seriousness and tender ness. What tearful rites were enacted in the din sanctuaries of the uttermost decks-what silent fare wells may have been looked by grave eyes-what lit tle, yet teantiful devotions may have been done down there; such devotions as make a part of the ceremon of farewell, who shall say but the grim firemen and other inferior persons who were unwilling parties t the scenes? It was, perhaps, an unintentional evidence of the taste of Dodworth, that the music played by his band on deck, in the afternoon, was in a great part pensive.

Beside this unusual sentiment of the people on board there was nothing in their general appearance or be havior to receive special mention; nor was the crowd so excessive as to give rise to ludicrous catastrophes on the narrow winding stairs that lead to the tough intertines of the morster, or in the labyrinthine passages of obscure apartments below the deck. The attraction of the boat were enhanced by the presence of a dusky son of genius, who, for a small consideration of cash, revealed his character to be that of the Wizard of the South, and illustrated it by a variety of tricks, which sufficiently confused the group that collected about him. He also played upon a banjo. His tongue was as nimble as his fingers, and he said that the pleasure

to Cape May. We were unable to obtain particulars of the ship's bottom, but were attracted by the busy sound of hammer to other of her parts, where workmen were employed in preparation for the passengers to Cape May and return. Temporary bunks were in course of construction on a plan as new to us as it will doubtless be to a majority of the excursionists. In one apartment of no great dimensions were accommodations for a matter of forty odd single gentlemen, in the form of troughs, joined together in companies of four, and sup plied with tranquilizing mattresser. The state-rooms for double gentlemen were getting fresh elegance from the brush of the painter and the paperer. A barber shop gave promise of peculiar elegance, while the floors were all in such a cleanly and sweet state that they threatened to prove serious rivals to the regular

The incidents of the day were diversified by the disorderly conduct of the boatswain's mate. This muscular and di-agreeable person made violent assault upon Mr. Matchin, in consideration of just punishment officied upon him by that superior officer, for previous turbulence. Mr. Matchin was walking with unsuspicious ease, when the mate, laboring under a double load of rum and revenge, rushed upon nim with savage fury. Several of his fellow-ruffians assixted the assault, and the officer did not escape without several ugly cuts upon the face. The police who were on duty made their appearance with the usual promptness, and laid hold of the sanguinary salts. Their utmost persuasion was required to get them fairly off the ship, and to the Station-House, where they were held

THE VESSEL HEADED INTO THE STREAM.

No sweeter Summer scene than the foot of Hamnond street attracted a great crowd of Sabbath loungers yesterday. The Central Park and its breezes, cool waters, and green things, failed to divert the tide that flowed in that direction, and the many suburban retreate of the tided people went without their customary share of visitors. It was known that at some one of the blessed hours the foot of the street would lose its handsome boat—the Great Eastern would be hauled out into the stream, and would have no further connection with the shore she has so long and lovingly embraced, except the slight amorous dalliance preparatory to her departure for Cape May. And, as The Herald had announced that the divorce would take place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a majority of the curious proceeded to the river about five hours before that time. The event, however, proved that the journal mentioned was nearly right. The hum of industry re-sounded on the pier. Early in the morning the small merchants began to sell out to close their concerns, and every variety of Summer complaint, from the simple ache to the acute trituration, was dispensed, at truly alarming sacrifice, in the form of several species of immature fruit. Decoctions of lemon, cherry, tommy, dust, and flies, aided the digestion of the same. And we regret to say, that in the publication of these refreshments, the sanctity of the day was utterly violated.

The high wind stiffened the canvas of the craft on the river, curled its waves, and whirled the pulverized deposits of the wharf into the eye and ear. The crowd at 3 o'clock in the afternoon amounted to several thousands of men, women, and children, and

as the rain came in spiteful spirts they were at a loss how to enjoy themselves Small bosts plied about the steamer, their passengers much moved by the rough waters, affording a view of her from stem to stern. A vigilant guard was kept at the single entrance to the ship, and admission was refused to every one when

the preparations for haul ng off had began. The impatience of the throng on the pier was a mement diverted by the extemporaneous discourse of a female evangelist, who selected this giddy scene for the dispensation of Gospel truth. Her words were well chosen, but the police could not perceive the point of the argument, especially in view of her bitter de ations of the great enterprise lying before her congre gation. She accused the inoffensive vessel of taking away all the money of the people, and was arrested just when she had begun to arouse the consciences of ber bearers.

The impatience was aggravated by the hints of immediate departure the big ship continually threw out from her pipes. Smoke puffed thence, at provoking intervals, for several weary hours, and once the great wheel made a move. About 5 o'clock all the enthusisem that had not been extinguished by delay and rain was revived by plain indications of a speedy start, and all the wood-piles and the rigging of the near vessels, were filled. The two most persuasive tugs affoat were standing off and on to the steamer, and the crowd expected to see them made fast. But presently, without he least strain, the enormous cables and chains at bow and stern were slipped and drawn into their holes. Captain Hall appeared on the wheel-house next the city, and uttered clear commands; and while all the people wondered whether the strength of the two tugs ould be equal to the task of drawing off the boat, the paddle-wheel slowly and with majesty turned, and, like a huge, noiseless phantom, the Great Eastern glided from the shore without the assistance of either tng. The movement was so quiet and grand the sense could scarcely realize that the monster was not inspire with more than the wonderful genius of her de-Any little vessel that gets out into the channel more fuss and has more trouble than made and had the Great Eastern And Philadelphia must settle about the mud in which she was firmly imbedded.

The mighty hulk moved gracefully over the water; out in the stream her anchors were dropped, and the oat nodded salute to the city, the flags of England and the United States waving fore and aft.

A large number of tickets have been sold for the excursion to Cape May. The holders will be conveyed to the steamer on the Island Belle, from the foot of Hammond street, and are requested not to be later than 2 o'clock, the steamer sailing at 3. More than a dozen minor vessels are advertised to accompany the big boat

On Thursday the second excursion will be made, to Old Point Comfort and Annapolis Roads, arriving off Fortress Monroe on Friday evening, and leaving early on Sunday morning for the return. The particulars will be found in the advertisement of the Company. It is a great idea, this stupendous ship sailing naturally in our waters.

THE GERMAN SINGER FESTIVAL.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Buffalo, July 26, 1860.
The city seems to be transformed into a true Tentonic city. One might believe himself, without great self-delusion, in good old Germany. Songs sound and ring in your ear from every corner. The badges, a yellow silk ribbon, with black edges and a rosette on the end, the sign of the singers, seem to be universal, so that he who does not wear one may be called an outsider—a stranger in the crowd. Of lager beer there seems no end; it seems as if the Eric Lake had turned into lager, which, let me suggest, is much better here than in New-York. The close of the first day was a splendid torchlight procession in honor of the guests, made by the Wide-Awakes. It was truly a grand spectacle to see these many lights twisting in circles, right angles, and straight lines through the streets at midnight. The next morning (Tuesday) brought the rehearsal for the Monster Concert, and it was a monster concert indeed, six hundred singers taking part. As there was no other room large enough, they procured the New-York Central Railroad Depot for the occasion. In the evening this immense building was crowded to suffocation; over eight thousand people had collected to hear the treat. The occhestral part, an overture to Tannhäuser, was creditably rendered, considering the small number of instruments. The songs were done very well. The next day (Wednesday) brought, in the morning, a session of the Confederation of the Sangerbund, wherein nothings of great interest was said, although long speeches and counter-speeches were made. It was resolved that the next festival should take place next year in Columbus, Ohio. In the afternoon occurred the real star performance; it was the tournament of song, a prize concert in which eleven different societies competed for the prize, a silver goblet handsomely engraved, worth \$100. Every society brought their best forces and choicest so that he who does not wear one may be called an prize, a silver goblet handsomely engraved, worth \$100. Every society brought their best forces and choicest songs. The judges, seven in number, Messrs. Schubert and Kruger of N. Y.; Adam, Brown, Federlein, of Buffalo, and Marx of Detroit, declared—4 for Arion and 3 Liedet kranz, N. Y.; so the Arion, N. Y. was declared victor. There was an attendance at this and 3 Liederkranz, N. Y.; so the Arion, N. Y. was declared victor. There was an attendance at this concert of over 2,000. In the evening at 9 o'clock the banquet came off, when the presentation of the goblet was to be; and here the Committee did not display that tact necessary on such occasions. When we arrived at 10 o'clock, the presentation had not come off; long and tedious speeches had tired out the audience so that there was a perfect chaos and you could not hear your own voice; and here, for the first time since the festival commenced, we took our leave. The Mayor of the city and several of the dignitaries were among the

and tedious speeches had tired out the andience so that there was a perfect chaos and you could not hear your own voice; and here, for the first time since the restival commenced, we took our leave. The Mayor of the city and several of the dignitaries were among the guests. This morning, a heavy shower seemed to threaten discomfort to the singers, but Phobus Apollo was implored and granted sunshine at 1 o'clock p. m. Quickly the anxious, waiting crowd formed the procession, and set a moving for the picnic, viz:

Marshals.

Music Band.

Tumers, 100, with Banners.

Six carriages with the Central Committee of the Festival, and other honored guests.

Music Band

Sangerbund of Toledo.

Sangerbund of Buffalo.

Mannercher of Columbus.

Mannercher of Rochester.

Frohsinn of Pittsburgh.

Germania of Dunkirk.

A decorated wayon with 12 young girls dressed in white.

Tentonia of New York.

Music Band.

Mannercher of Cleveland.

Elibracht of New York.

Music Band.

Mannercher of Cleveland.

Elibracht of Newark.

Wyandot S. B. of Upper Sandusky.

Liederkanz of New-York.

Music and Drummer Band.

A swivel cannon called Lady Washington.

Company of Turners, with three banners, one Stars and Stripes, one Gut Heil (blue, white and red), and one Bahn

Frei, same colory.

The procession proceeded to Mor witz Hein, the place of the picnic, and this closes the festival of the North American Sangerbund. It will be long remembered by those who partook in it, and Buffalo will sarely tell of it to her children and grandchildren. It was a true and German, and, by the sid of the American popalation, became a rational feetival. Such festivities must have an influence on our social institutions. We have seen the vast change it brought forth in New-York in 1855, when the festival was held there. To-morrow an excursion to the Falls, independent of the festival, but still with many a great point of attraction, will be the last entertainment, and we will be home again by Sunday.

COMMENCEMENT AT UNION COLLEGE. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SCHENECTADY, July 26, 1860.

I have just returned from the closing commencement exercises of Union College, which have been going on the central object of interest in this quiet Dutch town, since Sunday evening, the 22d. They have not been of an equal degree of merit with those of preceding years, as far as I can judge, especially in the addresse and poems from those unconnected with the institu-tion. The Rev. Mr. Milburn of Brooklyn delivered tion. The Rev. Mr. Milburn of Brooklyn delivered an address before the Theological Society on Sunday evening. It was earnest and sensible, but not marked by the lively eloquence of his lectures. He pleaded with the young men for a religion, not of the imagination, not of the senses, but of the heart and spirit, and it was well adapted to the occasion.

Dr. Holland's address on Tuesday evening before the Literary Societies, was his lecture on "Art and its Relations to Life," reformed, developed, and polished. No one, even of those who had heard it before, failed to feel that Dr. Holland is exerting a healthy influence on the young men of our country, and that he has earned the reputation and confidence he enjoys among that class. He seems to have a peculiar faculty for clothing every-day objects with a new interest, and for

revesling relations unnoticed in the careless life we are

revesling relations unnoticed in the careless life we are so apt to live.

On Wednesday evening the Alumni listened to an address from the Rev. Mr. Dickson of Albany, and to a poem from Egbert Phelps, jr., of the Chass of 1856. The latter caused considerable excitement, more from the subjects treated and the manner of treating than from merit or demerit in composition. It was a sharp and violent attack on the hypocrisy of those engaged in many of the modern schemes of phitanthropy, especially the American Board of Foreign Missions, the Abolition Societies, and the Maine-law advocates. It was marked throughout by bitter and sometimes low wittiesms, and was not very creditable to the author in its spirit. Though many of his points were good, yet they were neither justly nor kindly stated.

But the grand day for all concerned was to-day, the bona fide "Commencement." It seems to be a sert of 4th of July for the inhabitants of the town, and everybody manifests a personal interest in its exercises.

bona fide "Commencement." It seems to be a sert of 4th of July for the inhabitants of the town, and everybody manifests a personal interest in its exercises. Before 9 o'clock in the morning the First Dutch Church was crowded in its galleries by ladies, and in the lower part, save the seats reserved for the students, by a mixed assembly of young and old, anxious parents, and fluttering, impatient maidens. The exercises began with the usual incomprehensible Greek and Latin salutatories, and then thirty orations, varied by two poems. The latter were of more than ordinary merit, especially that by W. H. McElroy of Albany.

It would be impossible to give an account of the manner and matter of each oration, and, in truth, hardly necessary, there was so much sameness in them. Certainly no one looks for superior excellence in the efforts of beginners, and the merit, with few exceptions, is that of promise. I think, however, that the oration of G. P. Nichols of Windsor, Mass., and of W. C. Macy of Hudson, N. Y., were marked by more original thought, a more thorough and refined cultivation, and a better appreciation in delivery than any others. The prizes for oratory were awarded, the first to James C. Rogers, Sandy Hill, N. Y., and the second to Douglas Campbell of Cherry Valley, N. Y. Toough their delivery was more distinct and clear than that of the two gentlemen I have mentioned, I hardly think they excelled in "thinking well and speaking accurate" if and elegantly," the qualities demanded. The Warner cup, for the highest standing in scholarship, moral character, and performance of general college duties, was awarded to Mr. Edwin B. Teft. The Committee, however, declared that there was a nearly equal division between his claims and those of P. V. duties, was swarded to hir. Edwin B. Felix Committee, however, declared that there was a nearly equal division between his claims and those of P. V. S. Pruyn of Kinderhook. The Nott prize scholars for this class are G. P. Nichols, before mentioned, and C. E. Spragne of Schenectady.

E. Sprague of Schenectady.

After the prizes had been awarded, the degree of

After the prizes had been awarded, the degree of A. B. was conferred on the present graduates, and that of A. M. on those of three years standing who had complied with its conditions. The ceremony was performed by the old President, Dr. Nott, whose very feeble form and trembling voice showed that his long period of labor begins to tell on him.

Thus closed the exercises of the day, and before tomorrow morning the class will have scattered to their various homes. To them this is an important occasion, marking the end and the beginning of eras full of interest and hope; but to the world it only fills a few days in a busy life, a column in a crowded journal, and then to be forgotten.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION-STATE FINANCES. errespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HARRISBURG, July 26, 1860.

The grand mass Convention of the friends and advo cates of the election of Douglas and Johnson, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives, this afternoon, at twenty minutes past 2 o'clock. About thirty counties were represented by 136 self-constituted delegates. The number of citizens, and of strangers from Philadelphia and the interior of the State, who were present to witness the proceedings of this novel body, onvened together at the call of Richard J. Haldeman esq., of the National Democratic Committee for Penn sylvania, and seven members of the Democratic State Executive, resident at Harrisburg, was immense. I deem it unnecessary to give any particulars of the transactions of the Convention, inasmuch as they will have reached you, through the telegraph, in advance of this communication. The excitement, at the evening second sion, was tremendous, on the question of adopting some of the resolutions, many of the delegates expressing their opinion that they did not go far enough in their requirements of the State Central Executive Committheir opinion that they do not go far enough in their requirements of the State Central Executive Committee to conform their action more closely to the wishes of that portion of the Democratic parry who advocate the election of Judge Deuglas for the Presidency—while others—many of them delegates to the late Democratic Conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, stated their readiness to approve and accept the resolutions in the form in which they had been reported by the Committee on the address and resolutions. The speakers were numerous, and many of them very eloquent and severe on the course which the State Executive Committee had thought proper to pursue at their meeting in Philadelphia on the 2d inst., viz. recommending the adoption of two electoral tickets. The feeling of the meeting was very enthusiastic, and an unit in favor of the "Little Giant," while it was generally mild and courteous toward Mr. Breckinridge. The assertion was unanimous that Douglas was regularly and fairly nominated, and therefore it was streauously argued and insisted that he only was entitled to the support of the great Demotherefore it was streauously argued and misses that he only was entitled to the support of the great Democratic party of the State and of the Union. Mr. Haldeman strongly urged an amendment of the resolutions, by providing for the appointment of an Executive Committee, to communicate with and ask the rebellious Central Executive Committee of Philadelphia on he designated it) to rescind the resolution which (as he designated is) to rescand the resolution when they passed on the 2d of July inst., and call together again the Reading Convention, or another, in any way they chose. At length, after much discussion on some of the resolutions, and amendments offered to them, they were unanimously adopted, as was also the address of the Convention, exactly as they were reported from the Convention.

they were unanimously adopted, as was also the address of the Convention, exactly as they, were reported from the Committee. After the adoption of sundry resolutions to print the address, voting thanks to the President and other officers of the Convention, it adjourned sine die, after giving six enthusiastic cheers for Douglas and Johnson.

On Wednesday, 1st of August next, the fourth installment of the interest due and payable on the funded debt of Pennsylvania, and which, on the 1st of December, 1859, amounted to \$38,638,961 07, will be punctually paid, as usual. The sum is \$798,739 02. The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, after provioing for the interest, amounted to \$365,402 27, so that by the 1st of August, the balance left in hand, upon a moderate calculation of the incoming receipts, will amount to about \$1,000,000! This is a very handsome exhibit of the financial affairs of this State, and certainly the most flattering one since she disposed of her public works. For the past two years a judicious and wise economy has been observed in the management of public affairs, as well by the present able Gov. Packer, as by the several Legislatures. If the amounts of money aione due the Commonwealth by certain Railroad Companies, in the shape of taxation, for rights and privileges granted, and on account of defaulting public officers, and the non-payment of the enrolment tax upon bills passed by the Legislature, were paid, npward of \$1,000,000 would be added to the sums already in the Treasury!

Out VIVE.

PRO-SLAVERY VIOLENCE.

A REPUBLICAN POLE AND BANNER CUT

DOWN.

From The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette of July 28.
On the 4th of July the Black Republicans, of whor ome sixty reside in the vicinity of Occoquan, instituted an association, and agreed to erect a pole to bear aloft a flag with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin The pole was accordingly eracted, the following persons assisting in the pole raising: John Underwood, W. C. Athy, Robert Curtis, Oliver Underwood, H. W. Rives, J. W. Miller, William Davis (boy) Stephen Hammill, John Taylor, Andrew Underwood Marion Grigg, T. O. Coulter, James Gould, Thomas Rives, jr., H. F. Duty, W. H. Johaston, T. L. Selecman, John Wright, William Western, A. A. Selecman, Edward Roberts (Englishman), Tasco Harris (free negro), Jim Snyder (free negro), and Albert Harris

(free negro). Jim Snyder (free negro), and Abertana.

(free negro).

Upon the raising of the pole, the pole-raisers were armed with muskets, and made quite a military demonstration. A meeting was held, at which Black Republican speeches were made by W. C. Athey and J. Wright. Many persons in the neighborhood opposed the election of the pole, but at first there was no indicated in attempt to distinct it. The Republicans, the election of the pole, but at first there was no indication of an attempt to disturb it. The Republicans, when spoken to on the subject, answered, "That "there was no one in the country who dared to touch the pole; there were men enough to defend it," &c. On one occasion, an old resident of the neighborhood was assaulted because he declared that the pole was a nuisance, and on another, threats were wade to ride upon a rail a gentleman living near by, because he had spoken Southern sentiments freely at Occoquan. This raised much feeling in the neighborhood, and at a meeting at Brentsville, some time about last Court, it was agreed that the flag was an insult to the people of Virginia, and incendiary in the object it was raised to promote, and should be torn down on Friday, the 27th day of July.

day of July.

Intelligence of this determination soon reached Occoquan, and on Monday night a Republican meeting was held there to devise measures for the defense of the flag pole. On the following morning Mr. J. C. Attey visited Washington, and sent to Governor Letcher the dispatch which we published yesterday. While in

Washington, Athey made arrangements with certain Republicans to furnish forly of firey firearms, of approved make, with ammunition therefor, which were to be sent to Occoquan on Tuesday night by wagon. The dispatch from Gov. Letcher, however, induced the abandonment of this plan.

On the morning of the 27th (yesterday) the Republicans hoised the American flag and the party ensign bearing the names of Lincoln and Hamim. At 34 o'clock the Prince William Cavalry, Capt. Thornton commanding, entered the village, and ranged themselves in the neighborhood of the pole. They were followed by a company of about forty strong, under command of Capt. Fitzhugh and Major Carter, who, paying no attention whatever to the horse men, quietly formed in a hollow square around the pole, facing inward. While this company was surrounding the pole, Mr. Joseph T. Janney advanced to the captain of the troop of horse and claimed protection for his property, upon which the pole stoot.

At the word of command, James W. Jackson, a stalwart yeonan, sprang forward and gave the first blow. Others followed, redoubling stroke on stroke. During the time there was no interruption, save the Republicans and others, who stood at corners near by, would cry out, "Ain't your ax dull? Hope you're having a good time," &c. In a few minutes, however, there was a cry of "Stand from under!" and the pole came to the ground.

Instantly the crowd gave three cheers, when the Re-

was a cry of "Stand from under!" and the pole came to the ground.

Instantly the crowd gave three cheers, when the Republicans responded by "Three cheers for Hamlin." All were quickly at work on the fallen pole, and in less time than it takes to tell it was chopped up and the pieces carried off. The flag was sent to Brentsville.

So soon as the flag-pole was leveled, Capt. Fitzhugh ordered "about face," and his company marched off, saluted as they went by mingled jeers and applause.

During the evening there was some excitsment, and a personal rencounter took place between Col. Brawner and Joseph T. Janney, in which the latter was considerably injured. The crowd cleared away during the evening, and at sundown all was quiet.

The Republicans say they will put up another pole on the same site.

on the same site.

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 28th, says:

A dispatch from Washington, dated the 25th, says:

"A report reached here to-night, through parties
who were at Occoquan yesterday, that the great-st excitement prevailed at that place when they left; that
several Kepubli ans had been attacked, and severe
fights resulted. One statement is that Mr. Janney, a
Bell and Everett man—an old settler in Virginia, a
large property holder, and the owner of the land
where the liberty pole was erected—was brutally assailed and bea en because he asserted that he had the
right to declare his own principles upon his own homeright to declare his own principles upon his own home-stead, and to permit others to exercise their rights within his own grounds, if it pleased him to do so.

WIDE-AWAKES. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Please allow me space enough to call the atten-

tion of the Republicans of our city to the vast importance of the Wide Awake movement, so auspicious-ly inaugurated at Hartford early last Spring, and which has since been admitted to have been one of the prime causes in saving that State from the grasp of the pres ent corrupt National Administration. Since the origin, as above stated, Wide-Awake Clubs have been exten sively formed in nearly all of the Free States of the Union, and from dates furnished me by H T. Sperry, esq., Secretary of the parent organization, I find that about seven hundred Clubs have reported to them, and that the whole number of individuals enrolled is over one hundred thousand. But I am grieved to state, that while in all other sections of the country this movement is effectually enlisting the sympathies and exertions of the masses, in ours, the Empire City, it appears to lag, and lack that vigorous vitality so necessary to stimulate and invigorate the lukewarm and procrastinating. A company of Rail-splitters has, here and there, been brought into existence; but it must be admitted that the two or three public parades have been, at the best, but sorry affairs; and when compared with a genuine Hartford demonstration—such as it was my good fortrue to participate in on Friday evening last—they are positive failures. Now, after mature observation and reflection, I am convinced that the great cause of failure lies in the name. The Wide-Awake demonstra ions are emphatically the movements of the young men, for whom the general minutia of the various political parties present little attraction for their exertions or sympathies; but in this Wide-Awake movement features are presented according precisely with their tastes and amusements, and with all this, there is a blaze in the name, which, to them, is perfectly irresistible. enrolled is over one hundred thousand. But I am

organizations, to "follow in the footsteps of their illus-trious predecessors"—in uniform, drill, perfection of organization, NAME, and all. The Hartford boys are organization, NAME, and all. The Hartford boys are admitted to be up ahead; we can do no better than to emulate them. One example, and I am done. In Albany, several attempts were made to form Kailsplitters, &c., but without success; about four weeks since, the Wice-Awake movement was introduced, and the Capital City now boasts of ten clubs, with over three thousand active members. New-York Republicans, where are you? The Albany officers inform me that the name was the talasman which gave the first impatts to success.

petus to success.

Republicans of New-York City, we have a single object in view—the triumph of our principles in November 1ext. No matter if the Shamocracy do assert that Krow-Nothing Cube, in years gone by, were called Wide-Awakes. We know that the Wide-Awakes of 1860 are Republicans, and nothing else. No spark of Hindgoism animates a breast in our ranks, and knowing this fact, let us have no fear or compuneand, knowing this fact, let us have no fear or compunction in adopting the cognomen best adapted to the
masses, who are Wide-Awake. One word more; if
this suggestion is adopted, and the Wide-Awake movement is fairly put on foot in New-York City early in
September, a demonstration can be made here which
will exhibit in one body a torchlight procession of at
least 50,000 Wide-Awakes, visitors from this and adjoining States. Republicans! fail in and roll on the
ball. Respectfully yours.

THE COMDT OF THE XXTH WARD BATTALION.

MOB LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

MOB LAW IN ST. LOUIS.

From The St. Louis Republican, 25th.

Last night witnessed a sad spectacle for St. Lonisone which, it must be hoped, will never be seen again. It is known to many of our readers that during the past two or three years the neighborhood of Almond and Poplar streets, between Main and Fourth, has been colonized by a number of degraded men and women, who have been a constant pest to the whole community, providing prisoners for the calaboose and workhouse, and furmishing countless examples of immorality and vice for our people of both exxes. These abandoned wretches latterly became so audacious that certain persons took the law into their own hands and aministered a terrible retribution. What the origin of the plan was, or who were the principal parties influential in setting it on foot, could not be ascertained by us. There appears to have been but a few individuals concerned in the undertaking, as at first resolved upon, and it is likely that the original project comprised the demolition of only two or three places, where the nuisance had become most intole-able; but as the work of destruction commenced, the actor read ily gained many accessions, until at last a crowd of six or seven thousand had assembled moving from spot to spot at the shout of the ringleaders. It is at too late an hour when we write to go into particulars in relation to the movements of the mob, and we shall therefore as briefly as we can detail only their principal features. The first assault was made on Ritter's dancehouse, situated on Second street, letween Poplar and Plum. At the commencement there were two or three hundred men and boys engaged in it, which number was rapidly increased to near a thousand. A storm of stones and brickbaits hew at the windows, into the burroom, on the roof and against the walls, driving the innates into the back-yard, and from thence to whatever sheiter they found most convenient. The commotion scon brought advers or so policemen to the scene, who endeavored, without any plan or system, t

pleasant thought, and they were reluctantly comp to beat a hasty retreat. There was some dispose shown to stone three wretched creatures as they tempted to make their way through the crowd, this was promptly checked, we are glad to gay, by more humane of the number. The beds, bedd stands, tables, chairs, and indeed all the parior, he hold, and kitchen furniture of the eleven tenome last referred to, were heaped into Almond streets fired, amid the demoniac hurrahs of the desperate yaders. Banners were made of sheats and of ferhold, and kitchen furniture of the eleven tenement last referred to, were heaped into Almond street and fired, amid the demoniac hurrahs of the desperate invaders. Banners were made of sheets and of female clothing, and the mob went on, still gathering more fierce determination until they came to Fourth street, on the west side of which, one door below the corner, they stormed snother establishment, and left nothing inside but the bare walls and ceiling, removing all the property into the street, and wholty blocking up all travel by the railroad cars and other vehicles. The devilish hoots and screams that went up here could have been heard many squares distant. The blasing lumber on Almond street, reddening the sky and making the whole neighborhood as light as day, had given rise to an alarm by the fire telegraph, and the steam-engines, responding with custom stypromptness, were soon at the spot. The Chief of Police and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department were there on horseback, but both appeared perfectly unconcerned. It was suggested that a stream of water thrown upon the mob would quickly drive the people back, and disperse the attacking party. Such a course would at least have separated the mere spectators, who constituted by far the greater part of the crowd, from those actually engaged in the lawless work, and thus shown how many of them, and who, really made up the demonstration. But those having authority of the kind alluded to declined to take part in it, though graciously promising to protect unoffending property holders from fire. So the work of demolition went on.

the denonstration. But those having authority of the kind alluded to declined to take part in it, though graciously promising to protect unoffending property holders from fire. So the work of demolition went on. The assailants, crying "Hurrah for Msyor Filley!" "We will be our own Police!" and similar things proceeded down Almond street to Poplar, and from thence to a place on the east side of Main, where they made a sortie by throwing stones, &c. But here they were repulsed by half a dozen resolute officers, who combined force with persuasion upon the first few comers. Not a great deal of damage was done here. The next point of attack was a row of three two-story brick, on Poplar street, between Main and Second, north side. Some time was occupied in effecting an entrance to this house, but it was finally accomplished, with the expenditure of no little force. As soon as the front door was broken down, a score or more of men ran in, and immediately began pitching out whatever they could lay their hands on. A fire was kindled in front, and bedst ads, chairs, &c., were quickly converted into fael. From a portice at achee to the second story, bureaus, center-tables, parlor ornaments, two splendid sofas, a fine piano-forte, several elegant paintings and other articles of luxury and pomp, were precipitated into the street, smashing them to bits. While this proceeding was going on a young man was seen dancing on the balcony, a bonnet on his head, a skeleton hoop skirt around his body, and flourishing in his left hand, with sacrilegious satisfaction, a lithograph representation of the Virgin Mary. As may well be imagined the greatest excitement prevailed throughout the vicinity. We honestly think the policemen who were present tried to do their duty, but after the mob had once got thoroughly organized, probably no bunan power could have stopped them. The exertions made by Officer Keunedy were too much for him. On returning to his beat from the scene of excitement, he fell down opposite Wyman s Hall and died in a short

RIOTING IN CLEVELAND.—The following account of some disgracefully riotous proceedings in Cleveland, Ohio, is from The Herald of that place:

some disgracefully riotous proceedings in Cleveland, Ohio, is from The Herald of that place:

"The 'Regulators' were out again last night, and their operations were extensive. Eric and Ohio streets were visited, and seven houses of bad reputs were besencered with coal tar. The action commenced at 3 o'clock a. m., at a white cottage on Onio street, about midway between Eric and Kinsman streets. The blinds of the house were spared, but the windows were broken and tar administered freely. Proceeding eastward a few rods, the 'Regulators' attacked' two double houses, each two stories in hight. Here the devastation was complete. Doors were broken down, windows and furniture smashed, and the whole covered with tar. The inmates were pulled from their beds, shricking and crying murder, &c., and the inevitable liberal supply of coal tar administered. Hardly a door in any of the four houses is left entire, and, with the exception of bedsteads, to farniture. Tables were reduced to piecer of the size of kindlingwood, but the "Regulators" contented themselves with knocking a back or two or three legs off the chairs. Only one of the houses is occupied to-day. A house on Eric street, near the junction with Kinsman, was then visited. Here the destroying force atta ked only the second story, the decre and windows of which were entirely demolished, with the furniture. Another house opposite, and one on 0: io street, near Browoell, were served in the same manner. In and around these houses are seen numerous articles of male and female attire covered with coal tar, bedding thrown around the rooms or piled in a corner, and saturated with the same. The "Regulators" are always diaguised an engroes, and their sallies are made quietly, no warning being given until the onslaught upon a house commences. When this is begun, it is done quietly. Between the time of the fire assault upon a door and the complete destruction of all the barriers to the progress of the band, sufficient time for the escape of an inmate is rarely allowed.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE GREAT EASTERN RE-CEPTION IN NEW-YORK .- The special correspondent of ern during her trip to this country, thus writes of her approach to the city, and of the scenes about her:

"As he morning advanced, the baze cleared away, the sun came out with a blue sky, such as A series and Italy only can boast. Not a breath of air ruffled the surince of the water, and the ship lay motionless some mile from the light ship. She was surrounded by outward bound vessels, which lay becalmed around her, with their colors hoisted in her honor. Our presence was known in New-York by 10 a.m., and two tags and small passenger steamers immediately started, crowded with passengers, to come and have a look at the ship. By 11 o'clock they commenced coming along-side, and from that time until our arrival in New York the scene was one of vociferons cheering and cipping of enigns on the part of our warm-hearted and eatherships in American cousins, and of very hearty but inefficient attempts on the part of those on board to respond to their hearty welcome. About 1:30 p. m. the steam tog Achilles arrived, bringing the Secretary of the Company, Mr. Yates, the consiguees of the ship, Mesers. Grinnell & Minturn, and the representatives of the New-York press. About 2 o'clock steam was got up and the able charge of Mr. Murphy, the New-York priot, astely crossed the bar, and proceeded onward toward the noble bay of New-York, sarrounded by a flotilla of seamers, all crowded with passengers, whose spontaneous bursts of e thusiasm bore testimony to their actionishment and delight. The great ship in her passang up was constantly met by these crowded steamers, all of which, after paying their tribute of cheers and receiving those in return of the passengers and guests on board, rounded to in the ship's wake, and followed has like a flock of white cygnets in the rear of a hage black swan. The scene on approaching the Narrowa was truly magnificent. The immense flotidis excart; crowded with people and decorated with flags, and the noble bay, which could now be seen covered with white-sailed yachts and steamers, all crowding is a the ship passengers. The seen covered with white-sailed yachts and steamers, all crowding its and the